

L 16960-63 EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS/EEC(b)-2 AFFTC/ASD P1-4/Pr-4 S/C76/63/037/004/029/029

AUTHOR: Sharpatyy, V. A., Yanova, K. G.

TITLE: Stabilization of the oxidizing components of water radiolysis o

anions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, V. 37, No. 4, 1963, 948-949

TEXT: In order to verify the hypothesis of the stabilization of the oxidizing components of radiolysis by anions the author conducted tests in which he employed the method of electron paramagnetic resonance. He was able to establish the fact that in the case of the radiolysis of aqueous neutral nitrate solutions near g = 2.0036 there is an absorption line (g-factor of the line = 2.015), the appearance of which is connected with the transformation of the OH radical. The g-factor characterizes the spin-orbital interaction; however, changes in the g-factor reflect the degree of stabilization of the OH radical by the anion. There are 2 figures. The most important English-language reference reads as follows:

R. Livingston, A. I. Weinberger, J. Chem. Phys., 33, 499, 1960. The authors express their gratitude to D. M. Margolin and B. V. Maslov for their help in irradiating samples with accelerated electrons.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova (Physics-Chemistry Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1962

Card 1/1

SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.; PETROV, E.S.; BELOUSOVA, M.I.; YANOVA, K.G.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.

Influence of the ether structure on the solvation effect when sodium biphenyl and sodium naphthalene are formed. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.2:353-356 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ta. Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Karginym.
(Ethers) (Sodium organic compounds) (Solvation)

s/0076/64/038/003/0742/0745

ACCESSION NR: AP4033409

AUTHORS: Smirnova, V.I.; Zhuravleva, G.S.; Yanova, K.G.; Shigorin,

- D.N.

TITLE: Electron paramagnetic resonance study of the structure and behavior of radicals formed on Y-, F-, and photolytic irradi-

ation of acetaldehyde and formaldehyde

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 3, 1964, 742-745

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, free radical, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, beta irradiation, gamma irradiation, ultraviolet irradiation

ABSTRACT: The structure and behavior of free radicals formed upon β -, δ - and ultraviolet irradiation of acetaldehyde and upon β - and 7- irradiation of formaldehyde were studied by the electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) method. The studied compounds were condensed from the gaseous phase into special ampules and were irradiated at -1900. Upon irradiation of acetaldehyde with &-ray doses of 3 million rads, a singlet is obtained, which is attributed to the

ACCESSION NR: AP4033409

breakage of the C-C bond and formation of CH₃ and CHO radicals, where CH₃ radicals rapidly recombine but CHO radical has a localized unpaired electron and consequently it does not possess nuclear magnetic moment. At do ses of 40 to 100 million rads a triplet with 2 additional less intense lines is observed and is attributed to the supposition of the singlet and quartet obtained at do ses of 3 million rads. The line width was AH = 47.0 oersted. Upon increase of the temperature from -130 to -120C the singlet disappears and the quartet becomes symmetrical. It was assumed that the quartet appears upon the breakage of C-H bond with the formation of CH₃-C = O radicals or upon the breakage of the C-O bond in the polymeric chain with the formation of O-C -O radical. The quenching temperature

of the quartet was -105 to -50C. On A-irradiation of formaldehyde at doses of 7 million radsthe doublet formed is related to the formation of -0-CH-O- type radical. At doses of 70 million rads the spectrum appears as an assymetrical line with shoulders which may be composite of two different spectra of the -0-CH-O- (doublet) and

_{Cord} 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4033409

-CH_-O-CH_2 radicals (triplet). At 7 million rad dose side signals had 2 a separation of 125 oersted with the central doublet of 13 oersted between its components. Beta irradiation of polyformaldehyde produces a triplet which is attributed to -CH_2-O or CH_2-O-CH_2 radicals. It was concluded that the nature of radicals formed on irradication of acetaldehyde does not depend on the aggregate state of the compound and that the temperature of radical quenching apparently depends on the aggregate state of the acetaldehyde monomer. Orig. art. has: 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizikokhimicheskiy institut (Scientific Research Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 14Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE NF

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

SHARPATYY, V.A.; YANOVA, K.G.; TUYCHIYEV, A.V.; IBRAGIMOV, A.P.

Radiolytic properties of amino acids and peptides, Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.3:660-663 Jl 64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom I.I. Chernyayevym.

 $EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h)/EWA(l) \qquad IJP(c)$ ACC NRI AP5027177 WW/GG/AT/RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/010/2510/2514 1 . U4 Sanayev, B.; Yanova, K. G.; Sharpatyy, V. A.; Ibragimov, A. D. M.; Maslov, B. V. ORG: Moscow Physicochemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Moskovskiy fizikokhimicheskiy institut) TITLE: Radiochemical properties of certain peptides SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 10, 1965, 2510-2514 21 :111 5 TOPIC TAGS: glycine, valine, leucine, electron radiation, radiation effect, free radical, electron paramagnetic resonance, irradiation resistance, electron spin resonance, radiation spectrum, radiation chemistry ABSTRACT: The aim of the study was to determine the radiation resistance of certain simple peptides and the nature of the radical products formed in them during radiolysis / The polycrystalline peptides glycylglycine, glycylvaline, and glycylleucine were irradiated with 1.7-1.8 MEV electrons, and electron spin resonance (ESR) 21, 14,5 spectra were recorded during the irradiation with an EPR-2IKhF spectrometer at temperatures from 128 to 295K. The radiation resistance was found to be independent of the irradiation temperature and decreases in the order glycylglycine > glycylvaline > glycylleucine. Analysis of the ESR spectra showed that irradiation of low-molecular peptides at low temperatures causes radicals to be formed from the amino acid residues present in the molecules of the peptide. Radical products can form during radiolysis of dry polycrystalline samples both as a result of rupture of the bonds in the

	3-66 AP5027177				<u> </u>			Y	0
primary results of glyo	le which has activated part compare cylglycine, gand 1 table	products, for ed with the glycylvaline	r example, spectra ob	II and NII tained du	2, with pering radio	ptide mole lysis of a	cules. I	he lutio	
SUB COL	DB: 07, 20	/ SUBM DATE:	23Jun64 /	ORIG REF:	004 /				
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YANOVA, L. P. Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "Influence of Surface-Active Agents on the Processes of Plastic Deformation of Mono- and Polycrystalline Metals (Lead and Tin) Under Various Conditions." Inst of Physical Chemistry, Acad Sci USSR, 4 May 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, May, 1947 (Project #17836)

AUTHOR

TSETLIN, B.L., Yanova, L.P., SIBIRSKAYA, G.K.,

20-1-40/64

TITLE

REBINDER, P.A., Member of the Academy.

The properties of plastic masses filled with graphite and

the effect produced by high filling.

(Svoystva napolnennykh grafitom plastmass i effekt vy-

okogo napolmeniya. - Russian)

PERIODICAL

Doklady akademii nauk SSSR. 1957, Vol 114, Nr 1, pp 146-148

(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

The properties of various materials can, as is known, be considerably improved by the introduction of active fillers. In the present case the effect produced by graphite as an active filler was investigated in connection with a number of systems. The mechanic strength, heat conductivity, and heat storage were investigated. The results obtained are shown by two drawings. Also the course of the lines showing the heat-storing capacity is understandable, which proves that at high temperatures the strengthening effect is more pronounced.

Technological research work carried out on the basis of this paper proved the correctness of the results obtained

by the investigations. (with 2 drawings)

CARD 1/2

20-1-40/64

The properties of plastic masses filled with graphite and the effect produced by high filling.

ASSOCIATION:

not given.

PRESENTED BY: -

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

SOV/81-59-16-59581

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, pp 556-557

AUTHORS: Taubman, A.B., Yanova, L.P.

TITLE: The Investigation of Radiation Resistance of High Polymers I. The

Effect of Radiation on the Diffusion Permeability

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Deystviye ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniy na neorgan. i organ.

sistemy. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1958, pp 307-313

ABSTRACT: The diffusion permeability (DP) in relation to HCl of polytetrafluoroethylene (I), polyethylene (II), polymethylmethacrylate (III),

polystyrene (IV) and polyvinylchloride (V), which had been irradiated by X-rays and electrons, has been investigated. The determinations were conducted by means of measuring the leakage of the gas through a film of the polymer which separated two chambers, one of which contained a 35.5% solution of HCl in water and the other water. The quantity of HCl was determined by electric conductivity. It

has been established that amorphous III and V in the glass-like state have a low DP which increases slowly in III and rapidly in V during irradiation. Such a behavior is explained by the dense

packing of the molecules and the radiation instability which leads Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110013-7"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

507/81-59-16-59581

The Investigation of Radiation Resistance of High Polymers. I. The Effect of Radiation on the Diffusion Permeability

to the intensive liberation of gases and gives rise to the origination of microdefects in the material. IV in the glass-like state is characterized by a high DP due to the looseness of the packing. Radiation slightly affects the DP of IV. A high DP and its small variations due to irradiation are characteristic also for II. On the basis of the obtained data the coefficients of permeability and diffusion of II and V for HCl have been calculated.

Yu. Lipatov.

Card 2/2

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500(8)

sov/81-59-20-73663

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 20, p 549 (USSR)

AUTHORS:

Yanova, L.P., Taubman, A.B.

TITLE:

The Investigation of the Radiation Resistance of High Polymers, II. On the Role of Gas Formation in the Destruction of Polymers

PERIODICAL:

V sb.: Deystviye ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniy na neorgan, i organ.

sistemy. Moscow, AS USSR, 1958, pp 314 - 324

ABSTRACT:

The role of the processes of formation and evolution of gases in the radiation destruction of polymers has been studied. Plates of polyethylene, polymethylmethacrylate and polytetrafluoroethylene of 50 mm in diameter and 1 - 2 mm thick were irradiated at various temperatures by electrons (dose intensity 2.0 x 10¹⁷-10¹⁹ ev/cm³sec). The gas formation increases sharply in the narrow temperature region of the melting of polymers or their transition to the viscous-fluid state (at a constant integral dose). After irradiation at these temperatures the mechanical properties of the polymers change considerably less than in samples irradiated at room temperature. It is assumed that the melting or the transition to the viscous-fluid state

Card 1/2

(85 5 2 SOV/81-59-20-73663

The Investigation of the Radiation Resistance of High Polymers. II. On the Role of Gas Formation in the Destruction of Polymers

promotes the elimination of the formed gases from the samples shifting the equilibrium for the reversible process to the left: destruction recombination of free radicals. In connection with the formation of gases and the conditions of their evolution the mechanism of crack formation in polymers irradiated below the temperature of their brittleness has been also considered. Communication I see RZhKhim, 1959, Nr 16, 59581.

A. Litmanovich

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RD

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SOV/81-59-20-73661

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 20, pp 548 - 549 (USSR)

AUTHORS:

Kargin, V.A., Taubman, A.B., Yanova, L.P., Belyayeva, Z.F.

TITLE:

The Effect of Ionizing Radiation on the Properties of Copolymers of

Vinylchloride and Vinylidenechloride

PERIODICAL:

V sb.: Deystviye ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniy na neorgan. i organ.

sistemy. Moscow, AS USSR, 1958, pp 325 - 332

ABSTRACT:

The gas penetrability and the mechanical properties of the copolymers of vinylchloride (I) and vinylidenechloride (II) have been studied in connection with the changes of their amorphous-crystalline state and microstructure as results of an irradiation process. Films of amorphous polyvinylchloride (III) and copolymers containing 13 (IV), 60 (V) and 75% (VI) of crystallizing component of II were subjected to X-ray irradiation (dose intensity 1.8 x 10¹⁶ ev/cm³sec). The diffusion gas penetrability (DG) of the samples increases from III to VI, because the accumulation of crystalline sections in the copolymer increases its microdefects. The DG coefficient of the samples III and IV passes through a maximum with an increase in the dose. In

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SOV/81-59-20-73661

The Effect of Ionizing Radiation on the Properties of Copolymers of Vinylchloride and Vinylidenechloride

the case of V and VI DG first decreases at irradiation (melting and amorphization of the crystalline sections takes place, which leads to a decrease of the microdefects of the sample), the DG coefficient passes through a minimum and then through a maximum. With an increase in the dose the rigidity of III increases continuously, the tensile strength rises and the breaking expansion decreases. VI at doses of $<10^{21}$ eV/cm softens and only at a further increase in the dose the rigidity of VI increases. The diagrams of expansion of VI which consisted prior to irradiation of two rectilinear sections, the second of which is horizontal, were replaced after irradiation by S-shaped curves which are characteristic for amorphous materials. Thus the homology in the character of the changes of DG and the mechanical properties of copolymers under the action of radiation has been shown.

A. Litmanovich

1

Card 2/2

sov/58-59-8-17758

Translated from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 8, p 112 (USSR)

AUTHORS:

Tsetlin, B.L., Yanova, L.P., Sibirskaya, G.K., Korbut, V.M.

TITLE:

The Effect of Ionizing Radiation on the Mechanical Properties of

Polyvinyl Chloride and its Plasticates

PERIODICAL:

V sb.: Deystviye ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniy na neorgan. i organ.

sistemy. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1958, 1958, 1951, 354, 361

ABSTRACT:

Under the influence of hard radiation polyvinyl chloride undergoes a process of radiation vulcanization, i.e. of two simultaneously proceeding processes --- construction and destruction --- the former predominates. The variation of the mechanical properties of polyvinyl chloride under the influence of radiation is determined by the formation of a three-dimensional lattice, as well as by the appearance of a great number of internal microdefects, which are due to the gas-formation (splitting off of HCl) which takes place within the confines of the

material. (In-t fiz. khimii AN SSSR).

The author's résumé

Card 1/1

AUTHORS:

Taubman , A. B., Yanova, L. P.

20-118-5-40/59

TITLE:

On Some Characteristic Features in the Radiation

Decomposition of Polymers (O nekotorykh osobennostyakh

radiatsionnoy destruktsii polimerov)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5,

991-993 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the decomposition (depolymerization) caused by highenergy radiation highly supersaturated gases form, which cause high interior stresses within the material and therewith accelerate its destruction. It is difficult to determine directly the relationship between the radiation strength and the quantity of gas liberated by irradiation. This fact does not depend on the low influence of the

formation of gas upon the destruction, but on the complicated character of the radiolytic processes. Some peculiar features of these processes can be observed at an simultaneous influence of radiation and increases temperature

upon the polymers. Therefore the present work investigates the formation of gas and its influence upon the destruction

Card 1/4

On Some Characteristic Features in the Radiation percomposition of Polymers

20-118-5-40/59

of polytetrafluoro ethylene, polymethylmetacrylate and polyethylene by irradiating them with a beam of fast electrons at different temperatures. The samples were electrically heated within a special bulb and irradiated as well. The dosage rate of the beam produced by an accelerator amounts to $E \sim 2.10^{17} - 4.10^{19} \text{ eV/cm}^3.\text{sec.}$ In polytetraflueoroethylene the intensity of formation of gas in a wide temperature interval is very low; it only amounts to a few hundredth of one per cent, and even at 250°C it is does not exceed 0,5 %. However, within the range near the melting point (~ 330-350°C) the formation of gas increases to such an extent that at an equally high dosage the irradiated sample losses about half of its weight. By irradiating the sample somewhat longer it completely transforms into gaseous products. Then a short report is given on the phenomena occurring in the irradiation of the other above mentioned substances. The general character of these phenomena obviously speaks for the reversibility of radiolytic reactions, which are caused by the formation of gaseous products. The rapid liberation

Card 2/4

On Some Characteristic Features in the Radiation De-20-118-5-40/59 composition of Polymers

> of destruction products from the range of reaction displaces the equilibrium of the reversible process of recombination to the left, and theredestruction with much increases the velocity of the radiolytic processes. In the phenomena discussed here the principle of the equivalence of the effect of different dosages independent from the dosage rate is not valid any longer. The formation of ligneous fissures in the irradiation with electrons also can be explained by the reversible character of the process. By the liberation of gases a state of stress is formed within the material; the therefrom resulting fissures decrease the supersaturation of solutions and lead to the liberation of the simultaneously forming excess gas. There are 2 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet

Card 3/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110013-7" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001**

On Some Characteristic Features in the Radiation De-

20-118-5-40/59

.composition of Polymers

ASSOCIATION:

Otdel dispersnykh sistem Instituta fizicheskoy khimii

Akademii nauk SSSR

(Department for Disperse Systems of the Institute for

Physical Chemistry of the AS USSR)

PRESENTED:

July 10, 1957, by V. A. Kargin, Member, Academy of

Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED:

July 6, 1957

Card 4/4

BORODINA, V.N., inzh.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk dots; YANOVA, L.P., kand. khim. nauk; PAVIOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the structural and mechanical properties of polyvinyl chloride. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.4:85-93 159. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi. (Vinyl chloride)

YANOVA, L.P., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; MONASTYRSKSYA, M.S., kand.tekhn.
nauk, dotsent; PAVIOV, S.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GORBATOVA,
T.T., inzh.

Effect of fillers on the radiation resistance of plasticized polyvinyl chloride. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom.no.
(MIRA 13:10) 4:46-52 '60.

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi, (for Monastyrsksya, Pavlov, Gorbatova).

2. Akademiya nauk SSSR, (for Yanova). (Plastics-Testing) (Ethylene)

TAUBMAN, A.B.; YANOVA, L.P.; MASLOVSKAYA, R.S.; GLAZUNOV, P.Ya.

Mechanism of gas formation in the radiolysis of organic compounds, and its relation to their state of aggregation. Dokl.AM SSSR (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom P.A.Rebinderom.
(Radiation) (Gases)

 S/844/62/000/000/106/129 D408/D307

AUTHORS: Taubman, A. B., Yanova, L. P., Maslovskaya, R. S. and

Glazunov, P. Ya.

TITLE: Mechanisms of gas formation processes during the radio-

lysis of polymers and low-molecular weight compounds

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khi-

mii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,

625-628

TEXT: The present work is a continuation of previous investigations by the authors. Water and n-octane were irradiated with fast electrons accelerated at 700 - 750 kv; the doses were measured by the ferrous sulfate method. For both materials the quantity of gas evolved altered very slowly, and the temperature coefficients remained practically constant, within wide intervals of temperature both above and below their melting points. Since this phenomenon was also detected in earlier work when polymers were irradiated, the authors concluded that the change in the gas formation kinetics

Card 1/2

Mechanisms of gas ...

S/844/62/000/000/106/129 D408/D307

in the phase transition region is independent of the nature of the irradiated material and depends only on the conditions under which the gaseous degradation products are formed and liberated during the radiolysis. The results confirm the authors' previous conclusion that, up to the moment when new gas phase nuclei form, the radiolysis reaction is reversible. Thermomechanical curves drawn for polybutylmethacrylate specimens which had been previously irradiated with identical doses but at different temperatures indicated that destruction of the polymer chains depends not only on the direct radiation reaction, but also on internal stresses produced in the material as a consequence of the formation and delayed liberation of the gaseous radiolysis products. In some cases the formation of increased quantities of gas at higher temperatures does not aggravate the destruction of the polymer because the increased mobility of the chains enables the internal stresses to relax. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR)

Card 2/2

TAUBMAN, A.B., doktor khimich. nauk, prof.; YANOVA, L.P., kand. khimich. nauk; GORLOVA, G.I., inzh.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PAVLOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Studying the effect of ionizing radiation on films made from carboxylate latex. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no.3:12-16 163. (MIRA 16:7)

l. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Taubman, Yanova). 2. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti (for Gorlova, Monastyrskaya, Pavlov). Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi i plenochnykh materialev Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti. (Rubber, Synthetic) (Ionization)

GORLOVA, G.I.; MONASTYRSKAYA, M.S.; TAUBMAN, A.B.; YANOVA, L.P.

Filled films made from carboxylate latex. Kauch. i rez. 23
(MIRA 17:7)

no.4:7-9 Ap*64

l. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.

ACCESSION NR: APLO18041

5/0303/64/000/001/0009/0012

AUTHORS: Taubman, A. B.; Bly skosh, G. S.; Yanova, L. P.

TITLE: The structuration of carboxylated latexes

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnywye materialywi ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1964, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: latex, carboxylated latex, methacrylic acid, dispersion, gel formation, structuration, structural mechanical property, viscosity, sheer stress, alkali, sodium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide, film, paint, varnish

ABSTRACT: The effect of the pH value on the structuration of carboxylated latexes was investigated. The particular brands chosen were divinylstyrene latexes SKS-30-3 and SKS-65-1, stabilized by Nekal, which contained 23 and 34% respectively of dry matter and 3 and 1% methacrylic acid. These latexes were treated with various amounts of NaOH, KOH, and NH₄OH to bring about the desired pH range, care being taken to adjust the final volume to 1.5 of the original. The intrinsic viscosities and the ultimate sheer stress values of the dispersions were measured at various intervals, and strength tests were performed on films from the various specimens. It was found that in latex SKS-30-3 treated with KOH or NaOH

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: APLO180L1

the structure formation increased with the pH, reaching a maximum viscosity and P_m at pH ll. At this point the consistency resembled that of a rubber-like gel, which was not reversed by the addition of HCl. The structuration was a slow process, requiring 24 hours for completion. KOH proved more effective as a structurational agent than NaOH, which in turn was more effective than NH₁OH. Under similar conditions, in latex SKS-65-1 the NaOH gelation reached a maximum within 5-6 hours, rendering further viscosity determinations impossible, and here ammonia proved ineffective. Strength tests conducted on films obtained from the specimens at various stages of structuration provided values which parallelled those of viscosity and sheer stress. Thanks are given to A. B. Peyzner for the synthesis of the latexes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 18Mar61

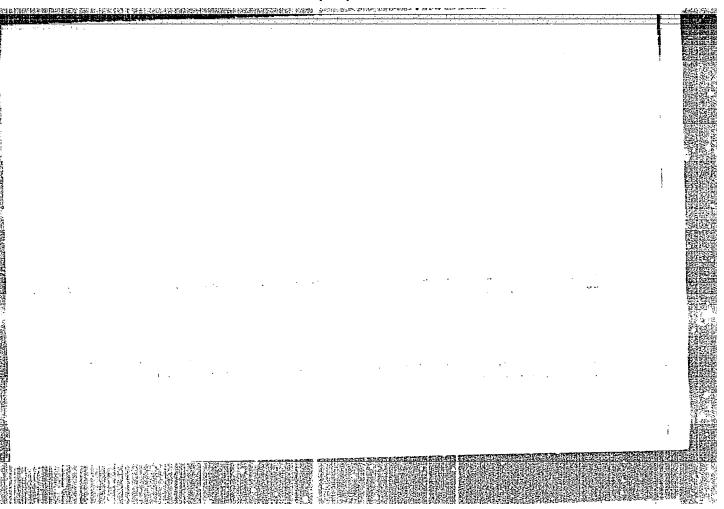
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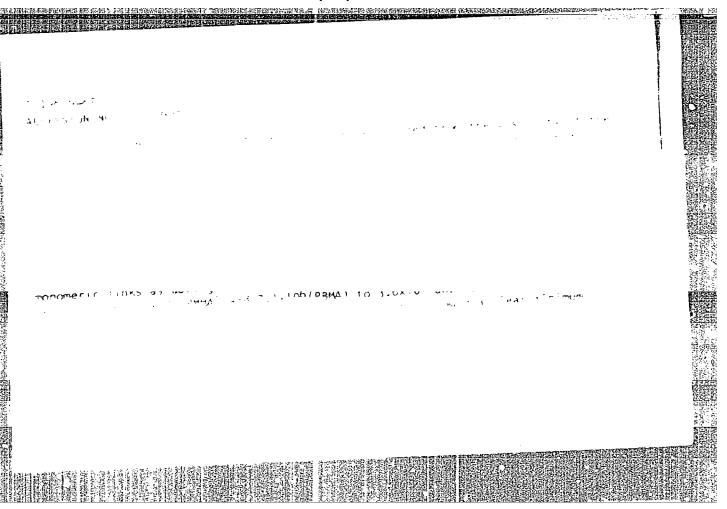
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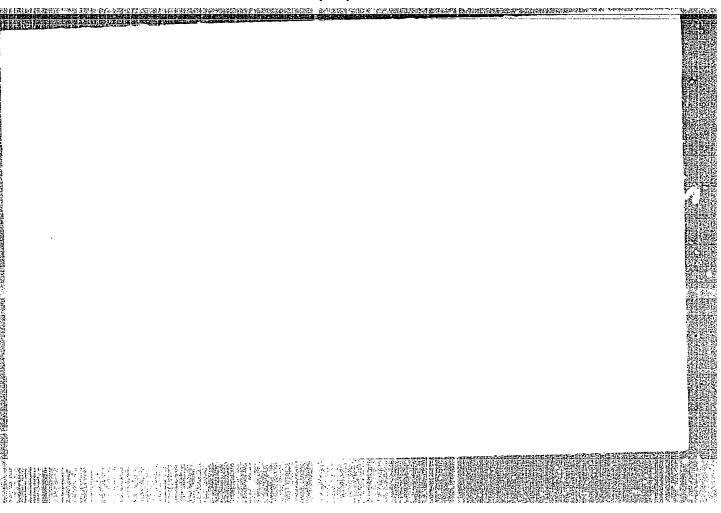
NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: OOL

Card 2/2



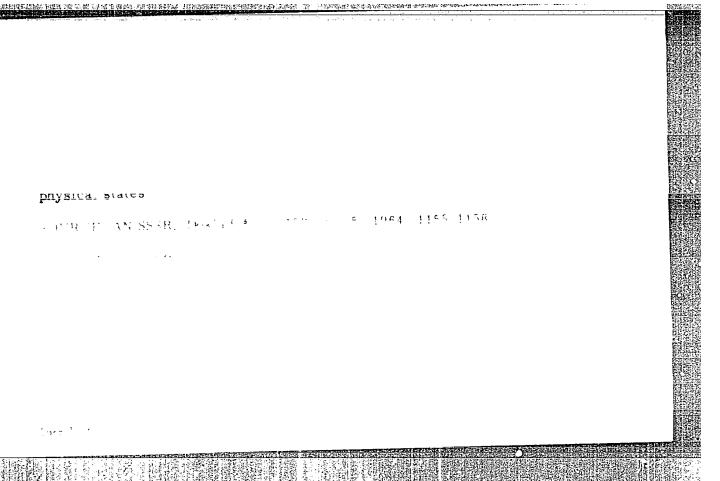


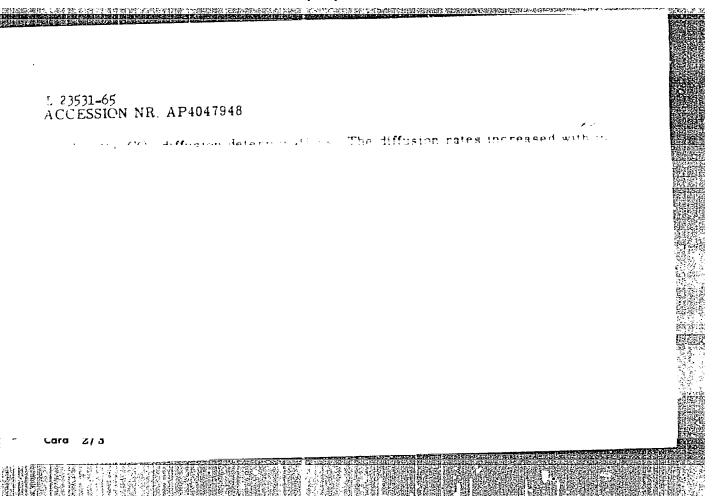


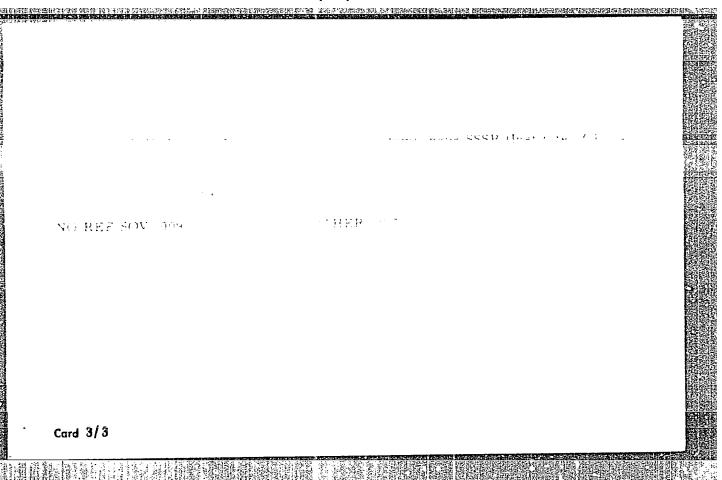
MASLOVSKAYA, R.S.; TAUEMAN, A.B.; YANOVA, L.P.

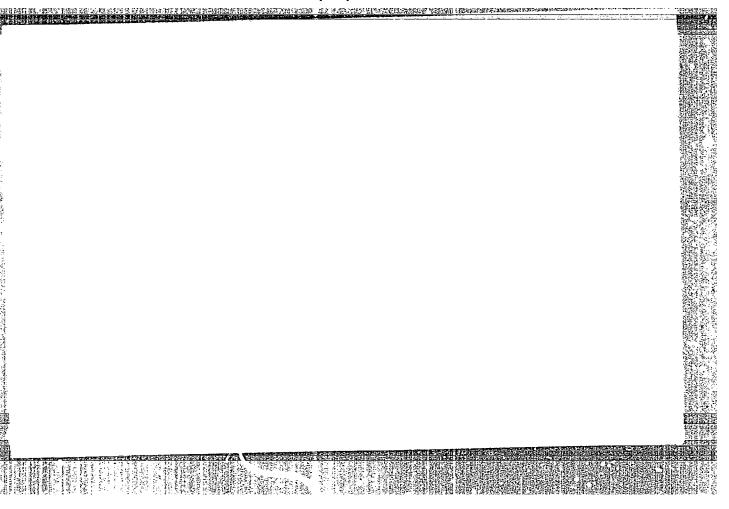
Diffusion permeability of polymers during their radiation destruction in different physical states. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.5:1155-1158 0 164.

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Rebinderom.









CATEG AS

CULTIVATED FLANTS. Fodder Grasses and Roots.

APS. JOUR COREF ZHUR - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959, No. 15685

ROEFUA

MIST.

Yanova, V.T. Fenza Agric. Inst.

TITLE

. Annual Grasses in Green Conveyor Fodder Producing Method.

ORIG. IUE. :

Sb. stud. naucha. rabot. Penzensk. s .- kh. in-t, 1956, vyp. 1, 47-56

ABSTRACT

Findings of a study of the productivity of vetch-oats mixture, corn and sudan grass for installing them in a green conveyor in the

conditions of Penzenskaya oblast. The sudan grass developed very slowly because of insufficiency of heat and its suppression by weeds. Corn was the most productive of the crops tested. In the conditions given, it A more expedient to sow the corn for green fodder not by the squere-nest but by the wide-row

CARD:

1/2

UCTURE CATECORY

: CULTIVATED FLANTS.

AES. JOUR. , REF THUR - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959,

N: 15685

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APSTRACT

method. The value of the oats mixture is that the mixture has shorter periods of green mass accumulation. The earliest sowing yields the highest crop of green mass. It is recommended that the vetch-oats mixture be sown at two dates (end of April and middle of May . -- N.G. Bul

CARD:

2/2

SOV/27-59-4-14/28

22(1)

Yanova, Z.

AUTHOR:

A Great Friendship

PERIODICAL:

Professional'no-tekhnicheskoye obrazovaniye, 1959, Nr 4,

p 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author speaks of the real friendship uniting writers, composers and cultural workers with the students of the Labor Reserve schools of Latvia. He mentions playwrights Anna Sakse and Anna Brodele and composers Marger Zarin', Arvid Zhilinskiy, Yanis Kayaks and Yanis Ozolin'. Anna Brodele has written a play on komsomol heroes in Latvia during the years of the civil war. The author further mentions the honored artist and three times Stalin prize laureate Yuriy Il'yich Yurovskiy and the Spetsial noye remeslennoye uchilishche (Special Trade School) Nr 4 and 7, the khudozhestvennoye remeslennoye uchilishche (Trade School of Art) Nr 2 and 7, and the tekhnicheskoye uchilishche (Technical School) Nr 2, 3 and 5 of the Labor Reserve system in Latvia.

Card 1/1

TANOVER, I.S., dotsent (Chernovitsy)

"Endemic goiter" or "goiter disease". Probl. endok. i gorm. 5 no.2:
116-117 Mr-Ap '59.

(GOITER,

endemic, terminal. aspects (Ris))

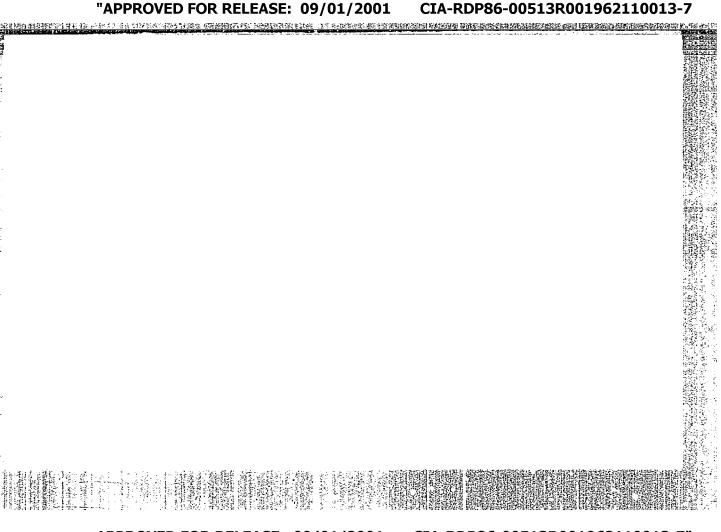
YANOVER, I.S., dotsent

New diagnostic symptom in cholecystitis. Vrach.delo no.2:193 F 160. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Chernovitskaya gorodskaya bol'nitsa No.1. (GAIL BLADDER--DISEASES)

YANOVER, I.S., dotsent (Chernovitsy)

On A.F. Kutruey's article "Treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcer by irradiation of the mesencephalon." Klin.med. 39 (MIRA 14:3) (PEPTIC ULCER) (BRAIN) (KUTRUEY, A.F.)



YAROVICH, F. P.

YAROVICH, F. P.: "The clinical aspects and certain pathophysiological features of the schizophrenic process among adolescents." Second Moscov State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin. Moscow, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Enizhnaya letopis', No 18, 1956

SLEZKOVA, V.A., YAHOVICH, F.P., KOLBINA, M.S.

School sanatorium for nervous children in Frunze District.

Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 58 no.7:396 58 (MIRA 11:7)

(FRUNZE DISTRICT-MANDICAPPED CHILDREN)

YANOVICH, F.P.

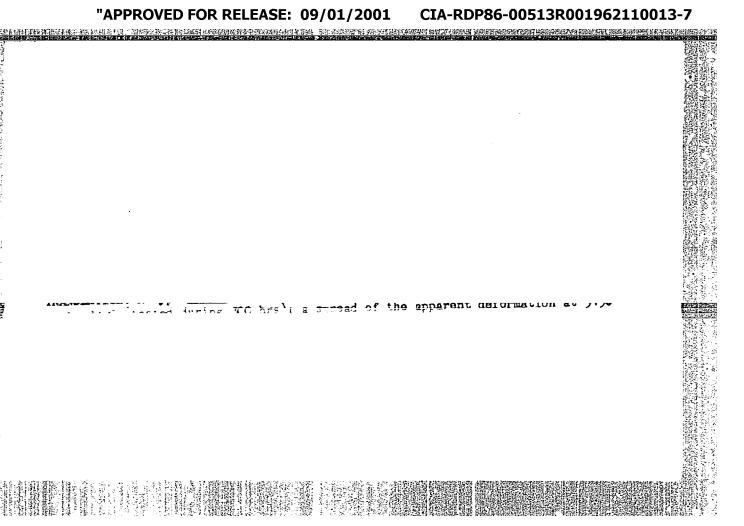
Staffs and personnel of psychiatric hospitals in the U.S.S.R. in 1955. Vop. psikh. no. 3:34-39 '59. (MIRA 13:10) (PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS) (MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

YANOVICH, F.P.

Status of psychonourological care for children and adolescents in the U.S.S.R. in 1956. Vop. piskh. no. 3:40-46 '59. (MIRA 13:10) (CHILD PSYCHIATRY)

LEBEDINSKIY, M.S.; YANOVICH, F.P.; PLATONOVA, G.P.

Materials from the clinical study of stutterers. Vop. psikh. no.4: 319-329 '60. (STAMMERING)



YANOVICH, G. I.

YANOVICH, G. I. -- "Material on the Study of Agents for Protecting Animals from the Attack of Blood-Sucking Diptera (Gmus)." Moscow Veterinary Acad of the Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Veterinary Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis: No. 39, 24 September 55

ANDREYEV, K.P., prof.; YANOVICH, G.I., kand. vetnauk; KUDRYAVTSEVA, G.A.; SCHOLEVA, R.G., kand. biol. nauk

New insect repellants for protecting people and animals from bloodsucking insects. Trudy VNIIVSE 13:152-172 158.

(MIRA 11:12)

(INSECT BAITS AND REPRLIANTS)

YANOVICH, G.I., kand. vet. nauk.

Control of blood-sucking Diptera. Veterinariia 35 no.6:49-50 Je 158.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Novosibirskaya nauchno-issledovatel skaya veterinarnaya stantsiya.
(Diptera) (Insects, Injurious and beneficial)

YANOVICH, G. I.

Primenenie aerozolei dlya bor'by s estrozom ovets. Tezisy doklada. Application of aerosols for the control of sheep estriasis. Theses of report.

Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Ispytatel'nogo Instituta Veterinarroi Sanitarii 14. 5-6. 1959

Referat. Zhur., Biol., 1960. No. 30995

YANOVICH, C.I., kand.vet.nauk

New method to control warble fly infestations of cattle. Veterinariia 36 no.2:87 F 159. (MIRA 12:2)

Novosibirskaya nauchno-issledovateliskaya veterinarnaya stantsiya.
 (Warble flies) (Phosphonic acids)

YANOVICH, G.I.

Study of bloodsucking Diptera and their control in the taiga areas of western Siberia. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:323-324 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Novosibirskogo sel¹skokhozyaystvennogo instituta.
(NOVOSIBIRSK PROVINCE...DIPTERA)
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

GETTA, G.I., kand. veterin. nauk; YANOVICH, G.I., dotsent; SEMENOV, N.S.; KRYGIN, A.V., kand. biolog. nauk

Use of trichlorometaphos-3 in hypodermosis. Veterinariia 41 no.1:50-54 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institu (for Getta). 2. Novosibirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Yanovich). 3. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Indigirskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Yakutskoy ASSR (for Semenov). 4. Dal'nevostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut (for Krygin).

YANOVICH, G,S,

Surgeon's tactics in perforating ulcers of the stomach and duodenum. Sov.zdrav.Kir. no.4:19-24 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. M.Ye. Fridman) Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i otdeleniya neotlozhnoy khirurgii (zav. - K.S.Nigmatullin) ob"yedinennoy bol'nitsy No.2.

(PEPTIC ULCER)

YAMOVICH, G.S.

Late results of the operations of sewing up and resections of a perforating gastric and duodenal ulcer. Sov. wirev. Kir. no.28 11-18 Mr-Ap *63. (MIRA 1625)

1. Iz gospital noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Kirgizakogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. M.Ye. Fridman). (STOMACH-ULCERS) (DUODENUM.-ULCERS)

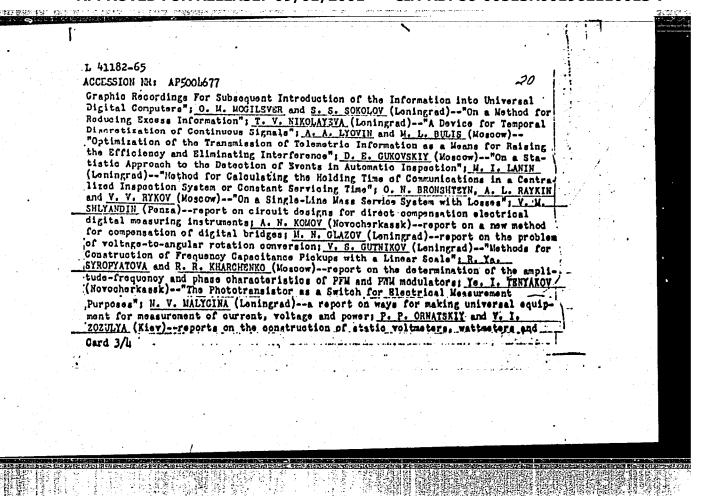
TSELINKO, M.G. (Zhitomir); OREKHOV, V.P. (Ryazan'); PANICH, K.I.;
FEDOROV, I.V. (g. Kurgan); KUL'CHITSKIY, A.P. (g. Kurgan); A.M.
(pos. Tovarkovskiy Bogoroditskogo rayona, Tul'skoy oblasti); GALLOVA,
M. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialistichoskaya Respublika;
YANOVICH, I. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialistichoskaya
Respublika); KADLECHIK, I. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialistichoskaya Respublika); PETRAK, M. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialistichoskaya Respublika); PRITOKA, O. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya
Sotsialistichoskaya Respublika); LBOV, A.G.

Suggestions and advice. Fiz. v shkole 22 no.6:62-64, 96 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. 636-ya shkola, Moskva (for Panich). 2. Chkalovskaya srednyaya shkola Gor'kovskoy oblasti (for Lbov).

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	Distance N. C. D. UTVUDOV and V. K. TCAYRV (Vilne) == "A Highly Acquisto Distance Form"	
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AUTHORS:

ANOVICH 1.A. and Yanovych, I.O. (Kiev)

TITLE:

A controller for automation of complex production

processes

PERIODICAL:

Avtomatyka, no. 6, 1962, 30-38

The authors describe a general purpose controller TEXT: developed at the Obchyslyuval'nyy tsentr AN URSR (Computer Center of the AS UkrSSR). The machine consists of two basic parts: 1) A general purpose digital computer designed for the purpose of control operation. Speed of operation approximately 10,000 operations/sec, output up to 26 binary digits; a printer at the output with a printing speed of seven numbers per second. The computer may be used as a separate unit. 2) An input-output arrangement, the type of which depends on the process to be controlled. Maximum number of inputs for sensing elements - 250. The duration of one analog-digital computation - 2 microseconds to 2 sec, depending on the type of transducer. Accuracy of reproduction - 0.4 to 1%. The input-output

Card 1/2

A controller for automation ..

S/102/62/000/006/003/005 D201/D308

installation permits remote signalling along 32 channels and producing remote control signals (in the digital form) to be transmitted through 30 channels. Facilities exist for introducing additional five-digit information by the operator. An electronic timer permits a 24-hour continuous control. The permissible ambient temperature variation is from 0 to 40°C. Reliability up to 100 hours. The Instytut kybernetyky AN UkrSSR (Institute of Cybernetics of AS UkrSSR) which investigates the analytical representation of various production processes, proved that the applications of the described controller range from metallurgy and machine engineering to chemical processes, where it can be used for the automation of work related to the setting-up of mathematical simulation of production processes. In particular the application to the control of a carbo-column of a soda plant has been indirectly investigated by crosschecking the control process with the "Kiev" digital computer. The experiment has shown the correctness of the static characteristics of the basic units of the plant as determined with the above machine. There are 6 figures.

SUBMITTED:

February 1. 1962

Card 2/2

TOGOVOY, PAVEL PROKOPYTON YAN OVICH . 1. C.

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.R/

Poymy rek Dnepra, Sozha 1 Pripyati, v predelakh BSSR, 1 ikh khozyayst-vennoye ispol'zovaniye (The lowiand rivers Dnieper, Sozh, and Pripet, on the boundaries of the Belorussian SSR, and their economic development, by) P. P. Rogovoy 1 I. P. YANOVICH. Minsk, Gos. 1zd-vo BSSR, 1957.

237.p. illus., tables.

At head of title: Akademiya Sel'skokhozyaystvennykh Nauk BSSR, Minsk.

ROGOVOY, Pavel Prokofissvich, professon: YANOVICH, Isaa Pastinivavich, dotsent; FOLASKIT, B., redaktor; TRDKHANOVA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Flood lands of the Unisper, Sosh, and Prespet Rivers (in the White Russian S.S.R.) and their economic development] Poiny rek Unepra, Sosha i Pripiati (v predelakh BSSR) i ikh khozisistvennoe izpol sovanie. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1957. 237 p. (MLRA 10:9) (White Russia--Alluvial lands)

SHARPATYY, V.A.; YANOVA, K.G.; TUYCHIYEV, A.V.; IBRAGIMOV, A.P.

Radiolysis of frozen aqueous solutions of some amino acids and peptides. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no. 1:232-235 Ja *65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova, Moskva. Sulmitted May 9, 1964.

SANAYEV, B.; YANOVA, K.G.; SHARPATYY, V.A.; IBRAGIMOV, A.P.; MARGOLIN, D.M.; MASLOV, B.V.

Radiochemical properties of some peptides. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.10:2510-2514 0 165. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova. Submitted June 23, 1964.

s/044/62/000/005/047/072 C111/C444

AUTHORS:

Krylov, V. I., Yanovich, L. A.

TITLE:

On the convergence conditions of the cubature process for

continuously differentiable functions

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 5, 1962, 44,

abstract 5V214. ("Dokl. AN BSSR," 1961, 5, no. 11, 486-488)

TEXT: Necessary and sufficient conditions are given for the fact that the process of the approximative calculation of a morefold integral converges to the strict value of the integral in the case where the integrated function possesses a continuous mixed derivative of any kind. In order to simplify the description one considers the case of a double integral.

Let F be the set of the functions f which are defined in the rectangle $\bigwedge(a \le x \le b, c \le y \le d)$, there possessing the continuous mixed derivative

$$\frac{\partial^{m+n} f}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} = f_{m,n} (m, n \ge 1)$$

Card 1/3

S/044/62/000/005/047/072

On the convergence conditions of the ... C111/C444

which is understood in the usual sense; let D be a certain domain belonging to Δ . In D the function p (x,y) be defined, measurable and summable. In order the cubature process

$$\iint\limits_{D} p(x,y)f(x,y) dxdy = \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_k f(x_k, y_k) + R_N(f)$$
 (1)

to converge for every $f \stackrel{!}{=} F$, it is necessary and sufficient that the following conditions are satisfied: 1.) the process (1) converges for every polynomial in x and y; 2.) there exists a number M such that for $N = 1, 2, \ldots, i = 0, 1, \ldots, m-1, j = 0, 1, \ldots, n-1$ and $a \le \xi \le b$, $c \le \eta \le d$, the inequalities

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k} (x_{k} - \xi)^{m-1} (y_{k} - \eta)^{n-1} E (x_{k} - \xi) E (y_{k} - \eta) \right| < M,$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k} (x_{k} + \xi)^{m-1} (y_{k} - c)^{j} E (x_{k} - \xi) \right| < M,$$

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{k} (x_{k} - a)^{j} (y_{k} - \eta)^{n-1} E (y_{k} - \eta) \right| < M,$$

Card 2/3

S/044/62/000/005/047/072 On the convergence conditions of the ... C111/C444

$$E(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t < 0, \\ \frac{1}{2} & \text{for } t = 0, \\ 1 & \text{for } t > 0 \end{cases}$$

are satisfied. In the special case m=n=1 it is necessary and sufficient for the convergence of the cubature-process (1) at an arbitrary function of F possessing a continuous mixed derivative of second order that: 1.) the process converges for every polynomial in x,y; 2.) there exists a number M such that for $N=1,2,\ldots,$ a $\leq \frac{\pi}{2} \leq b$, $c \leq r \leq d$, for the partial sums of the coefficients A_k the inequality

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_k E(x_k - \xi) E(y_k - \eta) \right| \leq M$$

is satisfied.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]
Card 3/3

YANOVICH, L.A.

Convergence of the cubage process for absolute continuous functions.

Dokl.AN BSSR 6 no.2:77-78 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

l. Institut matematiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.I.Krylovym. (Functional analysis)

KRYLOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; LUGIN, Vladimir Vladimirovich;
YANOVICH, Leonid Alekaandrovich; TKACHEVA, T., red.
12d-va; KOVALENKO, A., tekhn. red.

[Tables for the numerical integration of functions with exponential singularities $\int_0^\infty x^{p} (1-x)^{\infty} f(x) dx$] Tablitay dlia chislennogo integrirovaniia funktsii so stepennymi osobennostiami $\int_0^\infty x^{p} (1-x)^{\infty} f(x) dx$. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSSR, 1963. 434 p. (MIRA 16:8) (Integrals)

KRYLOV, V.I.; YANOVICH, L.A.

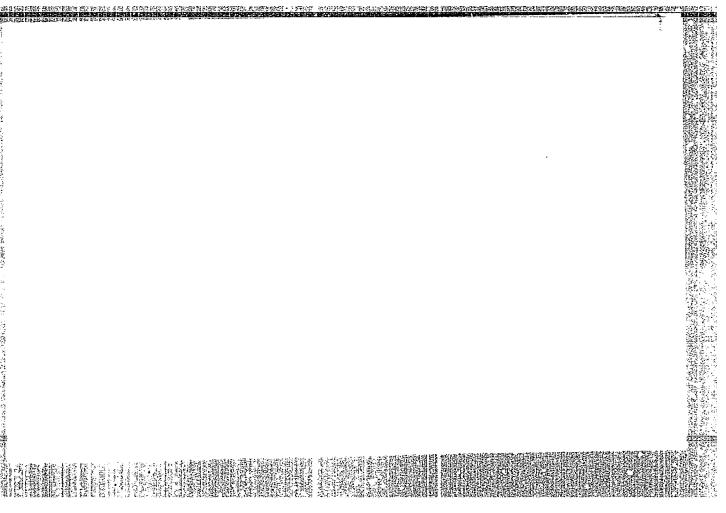
Convergence of trigonometric interpolation for analytic periodic functions. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.10:649-652 0 '635 (MIRA 16:11)

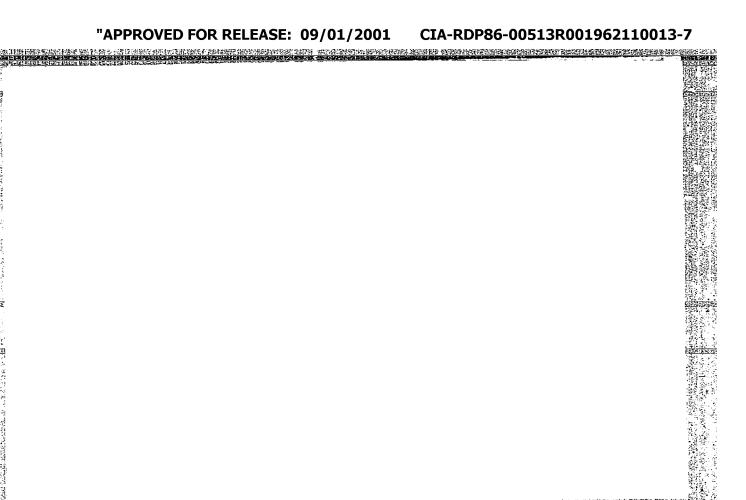
1. Institut matematiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN BSSR.

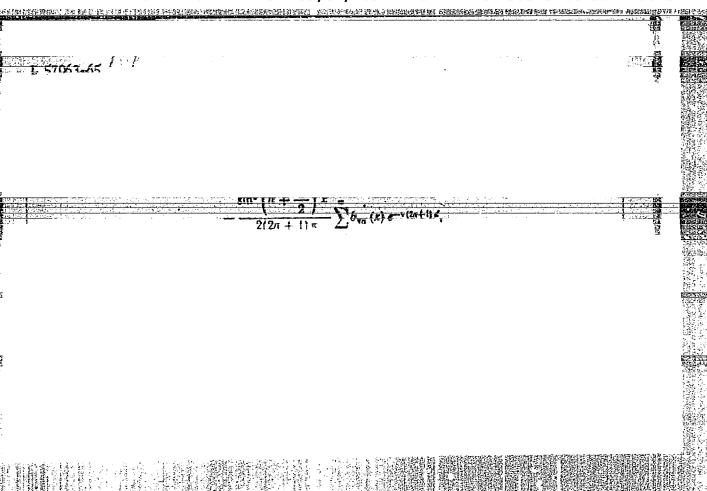
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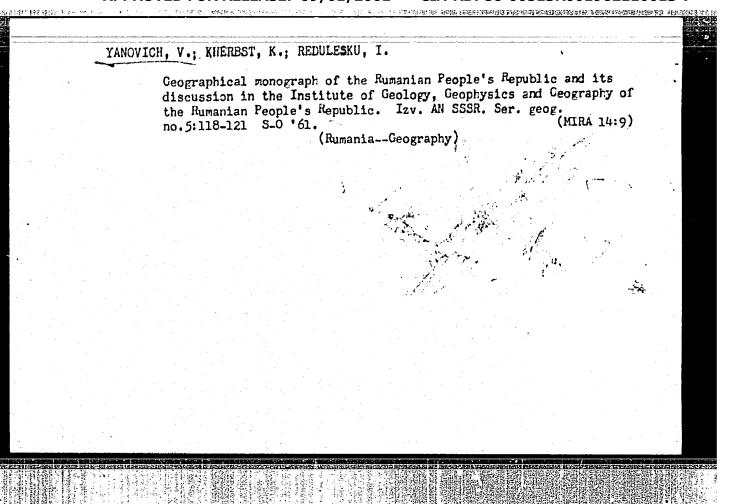
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PA 2h/h9T70

SIBIRTSEV, C.E., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR; BEL'SKAYA, T.G.; LAVROVA, K.V.;
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(LEPTOSPIROSIS, epidemiol.

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6(4); 7(7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3552

Volzhin, Aleksey Nikolayevich, and Viktor Andreyevich Yanovich

Protivoradiolokatsiya (Radar Countermeasures) Moscow, Voyen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1960. 134 p. (Series: Radiolokatsionnaya tekhnika) No. of copies printed

Ed.: Yu. S. Denisov; Tech. Ed.: A. N. Mednikova.

PURPOSE: The booklet is intended for officers engaged in operating radio facilities. It may also be used by the general reader.

COVERAGE: The authors briefly outline the principles of reconnaissance against radar operations and describe the equipment used for this purpose. Special attention is given to jamming and counter-jamming measures. The booklet is based chiefly on material from non-Soviet sources. No personalities are mentioned. There are 27 references: 16 Soviet (9 of which are translations) and 11 English. A list of booklets in the same series already published and to be published in the near future is given on the inside back cover.

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AUTHOR: Gordiyenko, T. I.; Grotte, A. M.; Ivanchenko, I. A.; Savelov, V. N.; Yanovich, V. S.

TITLE: Peculiarities in obtaining a high-gain triode structure [Report of the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices held in Tashkent from 2 to 7

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo

TOPIC TAGS: germanium phototriode, high-gain germanium phototriode

ABSTRACT: Some peculiarities of the manufacturing process of high-sensitivity (1-10 emp/lum) Ge phototricdes with a gain of 100-300 and 40-50 per cent output efficiency are reported. Temperature conditions observed in the postalloyed diffusion process (formation of p-n-p structure) are reported: maximum temperature 760C, 2-hr annealing at 620C, cooling at the rate of 10C per min within 760-620C. A method of calculating the base thickness (6.5 microns) is set forth. Selection of the resistivity of source material (Ge with 3 ohm.cm and 0.7-mm diffusion

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